

GOOD ROADS

KEEP ROADS FROM 'WASHING'

Colorado Agricultural College Expert
Makes Trip Through Mountains
and Comments Thereon.

By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural
College, Fort Collins, Colo.
Having just returned from a trip
into the mountains over the worst of
roads, a comment or two should not
be out of place at this time.

First, The road builder has followed
the lines of "least resistance" and has
given grades as steep as 20 per cent.

Second, He has made no provision
for taking care of the rainwater fall-
ing upon or coming to these steep
grades.

Result.—The road proceeds to "wash
out" whenever a heavy shower strikes
that section.

Remedy.—Whenever a road is built
on a steep grade broad, shallow ditches



Stone Road Through Ute Pass.

Should be built at right angles to
the slope, and the road to them
will be caught and passed to the side
and away from the road. These ditches
on steep grades should be spaced 100
feet apart so that the water may be
caught and diverted before it collects
in sufficient quantities to cut the
ground. If a smoother road is desired
these ditches may be covered by 2 by 4
inch planks placed one inch apart to
allow the water to run through the
cracks and into the ditch.

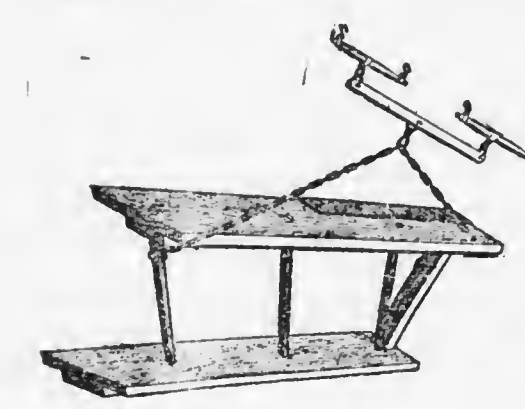
KEEP ROADS IN GOOD SHAPE

Split-Log Drag Is of Great Service in
Keeping Roadways in Economical
Repair.

The use of the road drag is im-
portant in putting the roads in good
shape for winter use. There are over
2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the
country, and the split-log drag is of
great service in keeping them in eco-
nomical repair. The drag is used in
many states and in foreign countries.
It is used with two, three, or four
horses, and is easily constructed.

Drags are often constructed of
planks instead of logs. The plank
should be strengthened along the mid-
dle line by a 2 by 4-inch strip. A tri-
angular strip may be used under the
lower edge of the blade to give the
proper cutting slope.

Usually two horses are enough to
pull a drag over an ordinary earth
road. The team should be driven
with one horse on either side of the
right-hand wheel track the full length
of the portion to be dragged and the
return made over the other half of



The Plank Drag.

the roadway. The object of this treat-
ment is to move earth toward the cen-
ter of the roadway and raise it gradu-
ally above the surrounding level. While
this is being accomplished all mud-
holes and ruts will be filled, into
which traffic will pack the fresh earth.

Drag Roads When Idle.
After the rain when you can't work
in the field, drag that road.

Dragging the Roads.
In dragging roads only a small
amount of earth is moved, just enough
to fill the ruts and level off the high
places. In a second, the drag is drawn
over the road at an angle of about 15
degrees.

Prizes for Pictures.
The National Highway association
is offering \$2,000 in cash prizes for
photographs of good roads. "Good
Roads Every Where" is the comprehen-
sive watchword of this movement.

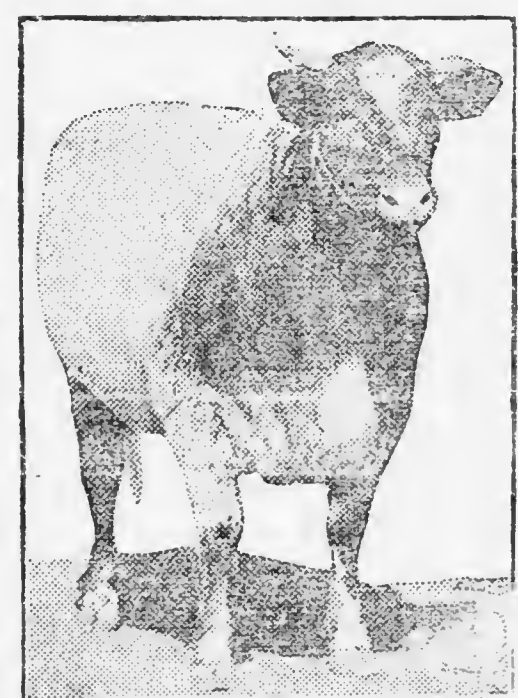
DAIRY FACTS

MORE BUTTERFAT IN CREAM

Shorthorns, Jerseys and Guernseys
Give Milk With Larger Fat
Globules Than Other Cows.

Toughness no more indicates rich-
ness in cream than it does in pastry.
The more shortening in the pie-crust,
up to a reasonable amount, the crisp-
er and mellower it will be. The less but-
terfat in the cream, the less tough it
will be as a general rule.

Milk of Holstein and Ayrshire cows
usually has small fat globules, and



Champion Shorthorn Cows.

their cream layer is generally quite
thin. Accordingly it often tests much
better than one would suppose from
the depth of the cream layer. Jerseys,
Guernseys and Shorthorns give milk
with larger fat globules, and therefore
their cream separates and churns
thoroughly than that of the Holstein
and Ayrshire.

BEST SPEED FOR SEPARATORS

Appalling Loss of Cream Due to Un-
iversal Tendency of Operator to
Work Machine Slowly.

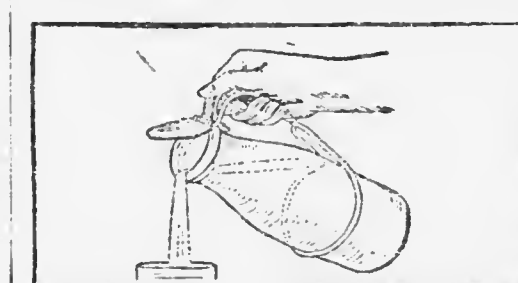
At Purdue university the experi-
mental station collected and published a
lot of data showing the appalling loss in
cream due to the universal tendency of
separator operators to turn the ma-
chine too slowly. Their bulletin No. 116,
volume 13, was a revelation to many.
Many dairymen, who had been losing
anywhere up to \$300 per year worth of
butterfat, slowly by turning their sepa-
rators below speed.

At the latter recently, a leading
speedometer manufacturer had thou-
sands of tests run to get further proofs
positive that a great majority of op-
erators turn their machines below
speed. Over 95 per cent of the dairymen
turned their machines too slowly.
And a majority turned them so far be-
low speed that they were losing
pounds and pounds of butterfat every
week.

HANDLE IS EASILY APPLIED

By Use of Device Bottle May Be Held
In Any Desired Position and
Liquid Poured.

A handle and cover for milk bottles
and other like containers consists of a
device that may be quickly and easily
applied to the bottle and as quickly
detached. With it the bottle may be



Handle and Cover.

held in any position and the liquid
poured. An added feature consists of
a cover which is adapted to overlay ac-
curately the bottle top. A rearward
projecting thumbpiece enables the user
to lift the cover at will.—Popular Me-
chanics.

DRY PASTURES RAISE PRICES

More General Use of Silo on Dairy
Farms Would Have Saved Many
Babies in Large Cities.

Dry pastures have raised the price
of milk in many cities this year,
which means that many a poor lit-
tle baby has starved for lack of this
life-giving fluid.

It is a long way from a summer
pasture to a silo, but the more general use
of the silo on the dairy farm would have
saved many little lives. Pastures are
poor things to depend on in dry years.

GOOD FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

Sweet Clover Is Rich in Nutritive
Qualities and Does Not Bloat—
Watch for Frosts.

Sweet clover has been found to be
a good feed for dairy cows, not only
in respect to its nutritive qualities,
but because it is said not to bloat.
There have, however, been cases re-
ported of bloating from eating sweet
clover that has been frosted. Watch
for this condition.

WINTER LOSS OF BEES

Queenless Colony Will Certainly
Die in Few Months.

Among Known Causes of Damage Are
Lack of Numbers, Insufficient
Food, Dampness, Lack of Air
and Low Temperature.

(By FRANCIS JAGLE, University Farm,
St. Paul.)

The winter losses of bees are great
every year. Beekeepers can reduce
these losses by preparing their hives
for winter and giving them good win-
ter quarters.

The chief known causes for winter
losses are queenlessness, lack of num-
bers in colonies, insufficient food, poor
food, dampness, lack of air, the break-
ing of clusters, and low tempera-
tures.

A queenless colony will certainly die
in a few months.

If the number of bees in a colony is
small, the cluster cannot generate
enough heat to keep the heat in the
hive and the bees freeze. In the fall
small colonies should be united
into one big colony.

Bees must eat in the winter in order
to generate heat. They must have
about 20 pounds of honey when they
go into winter quarters. If they
have short, they should be supplied
early with thick syrup.

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and fed with thick syrup.

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Horticultural Points

HARM BY BLACKBERRY BORER

Spraying Is of No Avail—
Cutting and
Pruning Is Regular
Remedy.

The blackberry borer has been
seriously troublesome in many parts of
the country recently. It is the cause
and this raising the prices of the
crop. No spraying is of any use, but
I find cutting and pruning does the
trick. Says a writer in an exchange
There are two ways of doing this
work. One is to look for the borer
and cut off the stems of the regu-
lar winter or early spring pruning.
There is no mistaking these swellings
because they are found on the di-
ameter of the stem. It is not
necessary to bother with the whole
cane—just the swollen part with at
least an inch or two above and below
the swelling. The cut pieces may be easily
carried in a basket.

Where a very serious attack has
occurred, and where the blackberries
are growing in the neighborhood, I
have found it a good plan to cut off
all the young shoots produced before
the end of June, so as to destroy the
young grubs in their eggs. By that time
all the adult beetles will have died,
so the cause of the trouble will be
free from the berries. There is no
use saving a few berries for it can't
produce a decent crop of berries. The
summer it is burned in the garden. It is
not necessary to burn the green shoots,
because the borer is not in them, and are
unable to live on the wood.

Leaf blight is a disease of the
leaves of the strawberry plants. It is
caused by a fungus which attacks the
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The Victrola brings the greatest artists right into your own home

It is all artists and all instruments in one.
It enables you to hear the greatest singers
and musicians in your own home just the
same as though you were hearing them
in person.

It brings to you their actual living voices
and superb art absolutely true to life—every
rendition exactly as it is interpreted by the
artists themselves.

Get a Victrola and have all this wonder-
ful array of music always at your instant
command.

Come in and we'll show you the various styles of the Victrola
and play any music you wish to hear.



THE RECORD

An Independent Newspaper.

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ORIEN L. ROARK, EDITOR.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1917.

Printed at the Record Press, Greenville, S. C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce T. J. SPARKS, a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce J. M. SPARKS, a candidate for County Judge, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce J. R. SPARKS, a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce W. J. ROARK, a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce F. D. S. WOOD, a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce J. H. LEWIS, a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce W. J. ROARK, a candidate for the office of Superintendent of the County Public Schools, subject to the action of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce J. H. LACEFIELD, a candidate for the office of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

W. E. ROARK authorized to announce M. C. LEE, a candidate for the office of the Republican party, Primary Saturday, Aug. 1, 1917.

HAVING the suffragette picket, President Wilson might dispense with his regular white house guard and save the government a little money.

In the Oklahoma legislature a bill has been introduced making cigarette smoking a crime. Oklahoma sticks to the early Victorian virtues and its cob pipe.

HE NOELI BEARS HIS LOAD.

From every newspaper office there will be a flow of warmest sympathy for the editor of the Williamsville (N. D.) Item. As so often happens in the troubled realm of journalism, he has brought upon himself a reprehension that will not be in the slightest degree mitigated out of consideration for the excellence of his intentions he has offended a reader whom he was trying to please and he has the dreary consciousness that his apologies are useless.

For the printed, like the written word remains and wrong once done cannot be wiped out. Still the Item's editor has done his poor best to set himself right, and in doing so he tells the whole tragical story, thus:

"We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orlando Overlook. In our paper last week we had as a heading 'Mrs. Overlook's Big Feet.' The word we had ought to have used is a French word pronounced the same way but spelled fete. It means a celebration and is considered a very tony word."

There speaks a warm, honest heart, bowed down by sincere grief. But will Mrs. Orlando Overlook relent and forgive? It is easier to hope than to expect it, for she has suffered the ultimate pang, and, after all, it is but poor consolation for her to learn that her cruel wrongs were due to the search for a tony word.

There would have been a better chance of escape for this unfortunate editor if he had left the task of explanation unattempted and followed the time honored habit of putting the blame on the compositor and the proofreader. Their lot is naturally an unhappy one, and no single increment of their responsibility adds appreciably to the total. —New York Times.

Federal Aid to Vocational Training.

Passage by the lower house of congress of the Smith Hughes vocational education bill is an encouraging indication that the central government is beginning to appreciate its responsibilities in directing the young people of the nation toward definite forms of training for skilled employment. Approval of such a measure is especially appropriate in view of its bearing upon the federal child labor law passed at the last session of congress.

Just as the central government has undertaken to encourage scientific agriculture in co operation with the various states, so it will promote vocational education if the Smith Hughes bill is enacted. Certain sums appropriated on an annually increasing scale up to \$7,000,000 a year will be devoted to this purpose provided the states appropriate equal amounts besides meeting costs of plant, equipment and maintenance. These funds are to be administered by the states through properly constituted authorities.

The extending purpose of the bill is to fit young persons "for useful employment." The training of teachers in the art of the important vocational training is that end. Before the bill is passed, the bill requires the state to show that this training will be given only to persons who have had adequate vocational experience in the particular branch they are preparing to teach. The bill requires also that the schools thus aided shall be supported and controlled by the public.

Adoption by congress of this measure would do much to stimulate the states to do their part in providing the sort of education which is now lacking, though it is sorely needed by a very large proportion of the pupils in the public schools.

The Better Way.

As between the worst industrial ideal and the worst military ideal the latter is to be preferred. The worst industrial ideal is the accumulation of huge fortunes, the triumph of a moneyed aristocracy, the building of a few palaces and yachts and the degradation and enslavement of the multitude to the level of beasts of burden. The worst military ideal would make a nation a vast, well organized, well drilled, well fed, healthy and contented army. Both ideals, as held by their advocates, are selfish. The military ideal would, for its own ends, improve the physical condition of mankind, whereas the other would lower that condition.

This country fortunately is not called upon to choose between the worst industrial and the worst military ideal. However, the time has come when effective measures of national defense must be adopted, and the citizens should realize that a democracy has less to fear from "the man on horse back" than from "the man in the steam yacht." It has indulgently accepted and encouraged the latter. Plutocracy is now established, though not in a virulent form. If, however the nation gives itself over completely to industrialism it is likely to develop serious evils that it has not yet encountered.

Besides being a safeguard of national institutions, the military ideal is a real protection against the encroachments of overweening industrialism. Men disciplined in the military system are not necessarily trained for war—they are, rather, trained to prevent war. Nowadays wars do not arise from the mad ambitions of rulers for military conquest. They come from the industrial ambitions of trade barons the desire for merciless industrial conquest. The American nation wants democracy in all things, including its industrial system and its military system.

An American soldier brought order out of chaos in Cuba, another built the Panama canal. A naval captain discovered the north pole. The history of our army and navy is filled with such achievements. And universal military training, the only democratic system, would bring to our young men efficiency and lofty character standards without imparting the false notions of a military caste that the regular army system builds and sustains. Universal military training would give us not an army eager for war, but an army trained for the higher accomplishments of peace.

The Victrola is always ready to entertain—one or two hundred. See and hear this wonderful machine at Roark's.

SMILE MIRRORS ROBUST HEALTH

Dayton Man One of Many Who Have Shaken Off "Grouch."

"Cheerfulness is the first essential to success in life," said the Tanager Man. "Good health is the first essential to cheerfulness. Robust health is reflected in a man's face. His smile indicates his physical condition just as a gloomy look betrays health worries. Take the following case of a Dayton man: For months Charles Emrick, foreman of the Elias Bach & Sons To-



CHARLES EMRICK.

bacco company, suffered from various bodily aches. Sometimes he couldn't even feel himself, but that was before he tried Tanager. "Some nights I ached so I had to call a doctor. I felt grouchy most of the time. In the morning I was exhausted. Sometimes, when I sat down to a meal, I couldn't raise my hand up to my mouth, because of aching arms. A friend advised me to try Tanager. It did me lots of good. That's why I'm advising others to try it. It toned up my whole system and drove off that grouchy feeling."

Tanager now may be obtained in Greenville at G. E. Countzler's drug store where it is being personally introduced and explained.

Tanager may also be obtained at the following near by towns:

Central City, Woodburn-McDowell; Cleaton, Willis & Hall; Bevier, L. O. Yokley; Drakesboro, W. W. Bridges; Browder, J. D. Longest; Yost, Hershel Pogue; Dunmore, Dallas Rector; Nelson, Nelson Creek Coal Co.; South Carrollton, M. G. Wheelodon; Bremen, E. G. Shaver; Lynn City, Whalin & Martin; Paradise, Henry F. Cundiff; Rochester, E. W. Tipton; White Plains, Dr. Bailey; Nortonville, City Drug Store; Island, A. R. Pollock; Livermore, J. F. Smith; Depoy, Shannon-Mercer Co.; Ennis, T. C. Hardison; Bancroft, C. B. Pittman; Graham, Chas. E. Bourland.

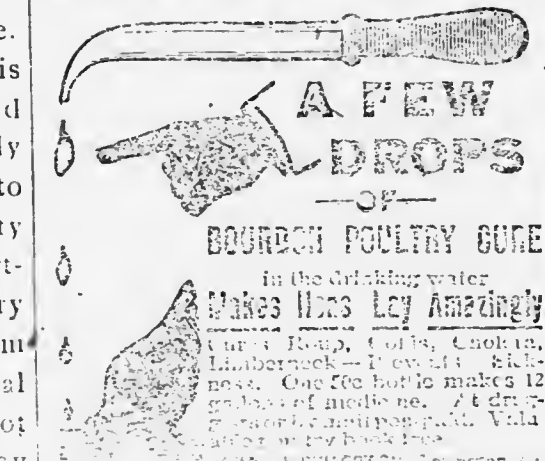


Any Way You Look at It.

You will not get better varieties or prices than you will find in our wallpaper stock, now nearing completion of our purchases for 1917. Deliveries are slow, and prices are higher, on account of material and labor conditions, but we are in fine shape to give you better protection than ever. Let us show you our goods and figure your wants.

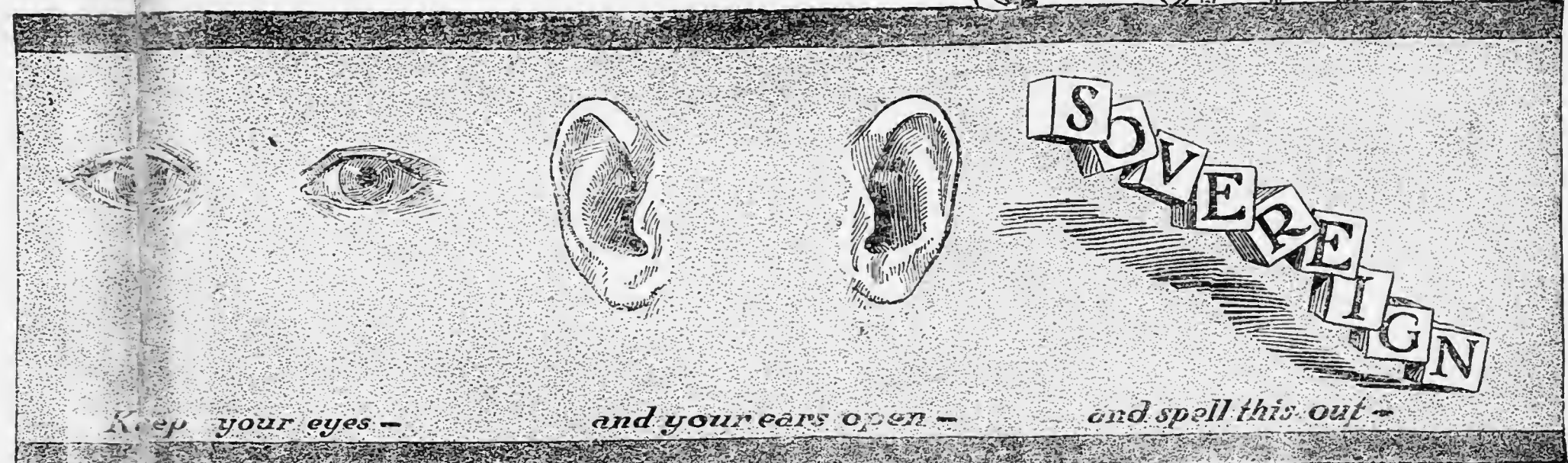
ROARK.

YOU LOVE MUSIC! Hear the world's best, in your own home, on the matchless VICTROLA.



A Food and Nerve Tonic is frequently required by old age. We always recommend **Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion** containing *Lippophosphates* as an ideal combination for this purpose.

Down South We Learn To Spell



I can spell my name: S-O-V-E-R-E-I-G-N. And I know what it means—good blood and right stock—the finest ever!

My! Isn't there a lot to learn? Have to keep your eyes and ears open. And the Governor says you can't get it all out of books.

My folks keep telling me: "Remember you are a Southern

You Folks of the South KNOW good blood! You Folks of the South KNOW good tobacco!

Now let's all us good folks stick together. Let us be friends—and you bet I, SOVEREIGN, will never fail you. And besides, just keep it always in your mind—

I am guaranteed by *The American Tobacco Co.* —Buy me. If you don't like me return me to your dealer and get your money back. I have said it. A Southern gentleman is known the world over for keeping his word, and I have given you mine.

Sovereign Cigarettes

FOR THE GENTLEMAN OF THE SOUTH
"King of Them All"

Relief Coming.

The winds are blustering and rough, the frost keeps at it steady; a little winter is enough, you've had your share already. You're tired of winter, grim and drear, you're tired of all its poses. Cheer up! The spring will soon be here, with nightingales and roses. You're tired of blowing in your roll that you may keep from freezing, for cords of wood and tons of coal—it surely isn't pleasing. You're tired of toiling day by day to feed the hungry heaters. Cheer up! The spring is on the way, with meadow larks and skeeters! You're tired of falling half a block when streets with ice are slippery; you're tired of cleaning snowy walks and other labors dippy. You faint would sound a note of grief with cymbals, timbrels, cornets. Cheer up! The spring will bring relief and bobolinks and hornets. Cheer up! Though gloomy be the day, the darkest day will vanish; there's something traveling our way that will our troubles banish. To-day may be a thing of dread—we're banking on to-morrow; there's always something just ahead that's bound to knock out sorrow.

WALT MASON.

No matter what Victor record you may want, Roark has it, or can supply it in two days.

Rooms for rent. Apply to H. Haviland.

Prospects were good yesterday afternoon for another snow.

EPILEPSY

Epilepsy is a chronic brain disorder of which the most dreaded symptom is the characteristic convulsion, or "fit." The convulsion may be a violent muscular spasm, terrifying to watch and accompanied by complete unconsciousness; that type of epilepsy has been called grand mal. In the form called petit mal there is only a slight muscular spasm, or even none at all, and often only partial loss of consciousness; the loss may be so transient that the patient is hardly aware of it. That type of the disease shades off into psychic epilepsy, in which there are no particular physical symptoms like the convulsion, but only a passing mental confusion.

There is no difficulty about recognizing the more severe forms of epilepsy, but the attacks of petit mal may be so slight and so fleeting that a stranger would hardly notice them although the patient is generally conscious that one has occurred. On the other hand, the bystander may sometimes observe symptoms of which the patient is unaware.

In cases of that sort the sufferer turns pale and stares fixedly his breathing stops for a moment, the sentence that he is uttering is arrested on his lips, and whatever he is holding is likely to drop from his hand. In a moment or two the attack is over, and the patient goes on with what he was saying or picks up whatever he dropped. Sometimes these slight attacks occur between graver ones, and in some cases there is a long period of petit mal before grand mal declares itself.

Many epileptics have warning when an attack is coming on; such warnings are called "auras." They take the form of a tingling in the skin or of a sensation of pressure or sinking in the abdomen, sometimes the vision is affected, or spots of light or different colors appear before the eyes. In other cases the warnings are psychic or mental, and the patient thinks he hears voices. Not infrequently an approaching attack betrays itself days ahead by despondency, irritability, foreboding and a general feeling of illness. When the attack finally comes, it is generally preceded by a loud cry known as the "epileptic cry."

The treatment of epilepsy will be taken up in another article.

Pointed Paragraphs.

It's impossible for one to buy friends worth the price.

Rainbow chasers get at least a run for their money.

He is anything but a good barber who cuts an acquaintance.

The pessimist never bores us with his alleged funny stories.

How the veteran musician does hate to admit that he is all played out.

How it tickles a man's vanity when he is asked to settle a disputed point!

If every man could have his own way, how quickly others would get out of it.

Wise is the snap who catches on at the proper time and lets go at the psychological moment.

Everybody wants something for

nothing yet very few people are satisfied with things they get that way.

The smart man knows when to quit the game, but the fool keeps everlastingly at it until he succeeds in advertising his failure.



It's a Big Bargain

when you can buy four ounces of the best sewing machine oil for 5 cents. But you can do just that, and a guarantee with it, from

ROARK.

Cost Reduced

We are offering electric lighting for the home at Big City Prices.

OUR RATE 10c.
NET PER K. W. H.

Is a Reduction of 16 2-3 per cent. From Former Prices.

IS YOUR HOME WIRED?

If not we will be glad to make an estimate, and without obligation, too.

SPECIAL!

Mazda Lamps On Sale at "Before The War" Prices

22 CENTS AND UP

Phone 250 For Information Regarding Our 100 watt "C" Lamp, Better Than The Mazda.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY
INCORPORATED

SUCCESSORS TO
GREENVILLE LIGHT & WATER CO.

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.



NORTH BOUND.	
122 Louisville Express.....	12:25 pm
123 Cincinnati Express.....	1:45 pm
124 Louisville Limited.....	3:35 am
125 Central City accommodation.....	6:57 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
126 Paducah and Cairo accom.....	5:20 am
127 Cincinnati accom.....	12:05 pm
128 New Orleans special.....	4:45 pm
129 N. O. spec.....	1:22 am
Stops to discharge special passengers from Louisville and part beyond.	
P. B. 20, 1916	W. G. CRAWFORD, AGT.

Local Mention.

The Other Side of the Fence.

Men in the country yearn
For the streets of the town as they till;
But men of the city turn
Their thoughts to meadow and hill.

Sailors, pent on the deep,
Dream of houses and trees;
But the landmen they envy keep
Their thoughts on the seven seas.

Travelers long for home,
And keep its memory green;
But stay-at-homes would roam,
With all the world between.

Cheery our own hearth fires!
Pleasant our places of birth!
Why do our hearts' desires
Lie at the ends of earth?

Abraham went up out of Ur,
Yet blame not the sons of Shem;
The wandering foot was astray
Thousands of years before them!

Cain turned east in pursuit
Of a star-eyed damsel of Nod!
Adam, for lovelier fruit,
Left his groves—and his God!

Daniel M. Henderson in Collier's

Next trachoma clinic Monday, Feb. 5.

Next week will be dramatic week at the Queen.

Let Roark make a Victrola demonstration in your home.

A farmer last week sold a load of tobacco on the Fulton market that brought him \$600.

Found—in a court house, a bunch of keys. Owner can recover by applying at this office.

Mr. Hugh Lewis is home from Cleveland, where he has been employed for some time.

Melting snow and falling rain have combined to put all streams up to high marks this week, and to spoil the roads.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crawford have joined the happy Victrola family, buying a cabinet machine from Roark this week.

Mr. Ernest Cornette, who has been connected with this paper for some time, left the first of the week for Akron, Ohio, where he will be employed in an auto tire factory.

Road Boosters to Paducah.

There is another good roads boosting campaign on, and as usual Muhlenberg is making a fight for the location of the highway through here. There is a proposed "East and West Highway," not yet officially named, to run from Ashland to Clinton, and there is general interest in the matter. All our roads that have been improved run North and South, and this proposed highway would prove a great benefit to the State. Messrs. J. T. Reynolds, J. A. Gilman, C. W. Roark, Judge J. J. Rice, Judge T. J. Sparks attended the meeting at Paducah last night, where many of the leading good roads men of Kentucky were gathered to discuss the affair. Enroute they stopped over at Dawson Springs and Princeton, and are lining up all points that will help us.

Free Trachoma Clinic Feb. 5.

The next regular trachoma clinic will be held in the Public Health Nurse's office on Monday, Feb. 5. It is announced all eye conditions will be examined by the doctor, but that only trachoma cases will be given free examination and treatment. There has been some infringement upon the conditions of this great public service, and people who have any sort of ailment, particularly with the eye, present themselves for free examination and treatment. The funds of the Association are limited, and cannot be expended except in the way intended.

Let Roark bring the worlds greatest artists, bands orchestras in your home. They will sing, play or talk to you in pleasing, educative ways, at no cost and without obligation to buy anything. See and hear just what the matchless Victrola is and the wondrous things it can do.

Gormand-Ford Co. will be at the Queen theatre next week, beginning Monday night, and will present dramatic productions of merit. Low prices, 15 and 25c. will rule.

Announces For Sheriff.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the announcement of Arthur Lile as a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff. Mr. Lile is a farmer, and now resides on the farm where he was born, ten miles south of Greenville on the Hopkinsville road. While a young man, thirty-five years of age, he is well and favorably known throughout the country. He has taken an active part in all political campaigns since he was eighteen years old, and has won for himself the name of being one of the best party workers in the county.

While a staunch Republican, Mr. Lile has never been a bitter partisan but the best Democratic workers have always found him a foe worthy of their steel. He has had the good judgment never to ally himself with any faction in the party but has always placed party success above the ambition of any man.

He made the race for the Republican nomination for assessor in 1905 and was defeated by C. D. Vincent, of Bremen, by a small plurality. Mr. Vincent had no warmer supporter in the final election than Mr. Lile, and the value of his service was shown by the results in the precincts that he organized.

Mr. Lile is popular, active and aggressive in whatever he undertakes. He is honest and qualified for the position which he seeks at his party's hands and coming from a section of the county that has had no representation on the county for over twenty years, he will be an important factor in the contest.

Join the "Victrola Family." You will find it a happy bunch of fine folks, wherein every member is getting fullest joys and lasting benefits.

Fire was discovered in the basement of the Baptist parsonage Tuesday afternoon, but the blaze was extinguished before the fire department arrived on the scene, though it promptly answered the alarm. The loss was light.

There are several cases of measles in town, and school work is being interrupted to a considerable extent.

\$25.00 week straight salary, to man with rig to introduce Pontiac Remedies. Pay every week. Experience unnecessary. Eureka Mfg. Co. East St. Louis, Ill.

Birth Rates and Infant Mortality.

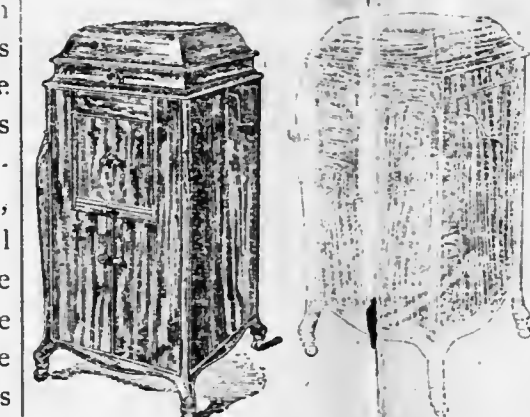
In 1915 there were 78 per cent more births than deaths in certain states of the union containing one-third of the nation's population. This fact is made known as a result of a survey by the federal bureau of the census. The survey shows also that the birth rate in the United States is higher among the foreign population than among the native born. Other interesting figures are given, but in the published summaries of the survey not much is said respecting the relationship of infant mortality to birth rates. Facts of this sort are, however, to be found in some detail in reports issued by the federal children's bureau.

The mere bringing into the world of great numbers of children has little effect on the population unless the children live. The birth rate must be considered in the light of reliable infant mortality statistics before its importance to the nation can be told.

Much significance attaches to the children's bureau reports on infant mortality in Johnstown, Pa.; Montclair, N. J. and Manchester, N. H. In general, they show a close relationship between the economic status of families and the infant death rate. For example, to quote Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, the Johnstown report "shows a coincidence of underpaid fathers, overworked and ignorant mothers and poorest living conditions with the highest death rate."

Sir Arthur Newsholme, a British authority has said: "Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration, especially under urban conditions." Sherman C. Kingsley, until recently a Chicago social welfare worker declares: "Where the white hears goes most often there you will find the weakest place in the municipal housekeeping."

It is, therefore, a matter of immense community interest to establish conditions wherein infants will survive and will become strong, healthy, intelligent, skilled men and women. This being true, figures showing nothing more than a high birth rate may conceal a tragic state of things.



LET US DEMONSTRATE
the Victrola in your home, at your convenience. We shall be glad to bring the instrument to your residence and play just such records as you wish to hear, so that you may know how it delights. There is no obligation to purchase, and you will not be urged to buy. Learn the vast capacity of the Victrola, which reproduces the world's best in music, speech, song and story. Call at the store, or call 72.

ROARK

Notice to the Public.

Beginning February 1 my business will be transacted on a strictly spot cash basis. This rule will apply without exception, and my prices will be made as low as possible.

JOHN L. HENRI.

A "Peeping Tom" has been making visits to several homes in the east end during the past week or two. He has been seen looking in windows by two or three persons, and if the practice is kept up, it is likely that something will be doing as folks are preparing for his visits.

Few people operate effectively a player piano, for it requires full conception of the selection for one to properly manipulate the various phrasing keys, thus making the production. Anyone can operate a Victrola with 100 per cent efficiency, re-creating the superb efforts of the world's greatest artists in all lines. Call at Roark's for a demonstration of what you like best—band, orchestra, speeches, songs, instrumental solos.

TO BUILD SHIPS AT COST PRICE

Bethlehem Steel Will Make Offer to Uncle Sam.

BIDS ON 16 INCH NAVY SHELLS

No Chance For Profit In Them Under Present Tests, Grace Says—Possible Explanation of the Prices Made by an English Firm Which Bids Under All American Manufacturers.

Speaking recently before the Terrapin Club of Philadelphia, Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said in part:

In a peculiar sense Bethlehem Steel serves the American people. For example, though we have been able to obtain in Europe almost any price, we have adhered, in our charges to the United States Government, to the basis of prices established before the war began.

We agreed—if the Government would abandon its plans for a Federal plant—to make armor for our Navy at any price the Government itself might consider fair.

Our ordnance plants are at the disposal of the nation at a fair operating cost, plus a small margin, thus saving the Government investment and depreciation.

One of the special needs of the new navy is sixteen-inch guns—guns sixty feet long and capable of hurling a 2000 pound shell with such power and accuracy as to hit a 50 foot square target fifteen miles away.

We have undertaken voluntarily to construct, at a cost of \$4,500,000, a plant fitted to build sixteen-inch guns.

Under no conceivable circumstances can orders which we may receive for this plant pay even a fair return on the investment.

Considerable comment has been made upon the fact that a British manufacturer recently bid less than American manufacturers for sixteen and four teen-inch shells for the navy.

I am unable to state the basis upon which the English bid was made. It should be remembered, however, that this bid was for a specific shell, samples of which are being sent over for test—a test not yet made.

Two years ago we took an order for 2400 fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells at a contract price of \$768,000, to be delivered within a certain time or we had to pay a large penalty.

The only specifications for making these shells are that they shall be of a certain size and must pierce armor-plate at a certain velocity on impact. It is impossible to foretell the exact conditions of the tests.

We had made large quantities of shells in the past which had been accepted. But in placing this particular order the Department altered the angle at which the tested shells must pierce armor-plate. The result, however, has been absolute inability on our part to produce in any quantity, shells which will meet these novel tests. In fact, we know of no process of projectile-making through which it is possible to produce in quantities shells which will conform to the requirements.

The result is that up to now on that contract of \$768,000, we have put into actual operating expense \$447,881, and have been penalized for non-delivery \$495,744, a total of \$943,625, with no receipts whatever.

Such was the experience in the light of which we were called upon recently to bid for sixteen-inch shells.

We bid on these shells at approximately the same rate per pound as that of a fourteen-inch shell contract of one year ago upon which the Government awarded contracts.

We have not the slightest idea what profit there will be in the making of these shells. We do not know that there will be any. There is no certainty that it would be possible for us to deliver a shell to meet the test.

For officers in the Navy to assume that any bid made under such conditions is "exorbitant" is utterly unfair.

We bid on the new battle-cruisers which Navy department experts, after examination of our books, found would yield a profit of less than ten per cent. We agreed to assume risks for increased costs of materials and labor, that made it possible that these contracts might yield no profit what over.

The costs run beyond the amount appropriated by Congress on the basis of the cost estimates made a year ago.

And, because shipbuilders could not alter the inexorable cost facts and reduce bids to early estimates of the Navy Department, the prices are called "exorbitant."

It would be a real advantage to be relieved of this naval construction. The profit from it cannot possibly amount to much, and the responsibility is enormous.

We have determined to make this offer to the American Government.

"If you will build two of the battle-cruisers in Government navy yards, we will build the other two at the ascertained cost of building the ships in the Government yards, without additional expense or commissions of any kind. We will also contract to have our ships ready for service ahead of the Government ships."

Mr. Hammer McCracken, of Central City, is now with The Record, in the mechanical department.

Robert Jenkins, Sr. Died Yesterday.

BREAKFAST FOODS

Quaker Oates	10c
Beech Nut Oates	10c
Toy Oates	10c
Puffed Rice	15c
Puffed Wheat	15c
Post Toasties	10c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes	10c
Shredded Wheat	15c
Cream of Wheat	20c
Ralston Wheat Food	15c
Corn Puffs	15c
Sterilized Bran	15c
Whole Wheat Flour	25c
Pan Cake Flour	15c
Buck Wheat Flour	15c
Grape Nuts	15c
Gritts	5c

W. H. BRIZENDINE & CO.
"EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT"

\$4.00
ONE YEAR

\$2.00
SIX MONTHS

Courier-Journal

Daily By Mail
(NOT SUNDAY)
AND
FARM and FAMILY
A GREAT MONTHLY MAGAZINE
During January
AND
February Only

Special Rate Period Limited to These Two Months.

Splendid Combination at a Little Over Half the Regular Price

Subscription orders at this rate will be accepted only when sent through regular Courier-Journal Agent in this district.

T. B. Pannell, Jr.,
Greenville, Ky.

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY, Louisville, Ky.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD WINTER TOURIST FARES	
Round Trip On Sale Daily NOVEMBER 1, 1915 to APRIL 31, 1917 RETURN LIMIT MAY 31, 1917.	
COVINGTON, LA.	\$26.20
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	25.90
JACKSON, MISS.	19.00
VICKSBURG, MISS.	20.90
HOUSTON, TEX.	40.18
EL PASO, TEX.	60.88
FT. WORTH, TEX.	36.28
DEMING, N. M.	63.78
Corresponding rates to other points. Call on me for full information as to rates, etc.	
W. G. CRAWFORD, Ticket Agent	

JOB PRINTING

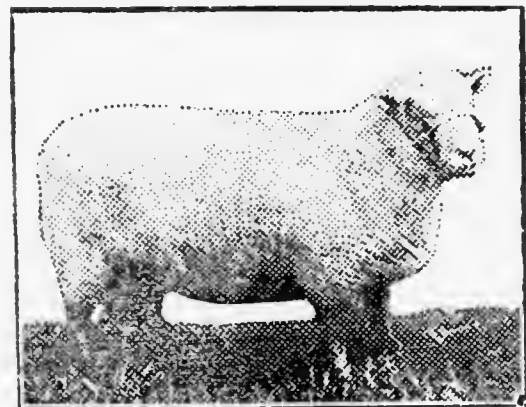
See Us Before Going Elsewhere

FARM STOCK

EASIEST INCOME FROM SHEEP

Small Sum of Money Required in Establishing Flock—Demand for Them Growing Stronger.

It has never been disputed that sheep are of great value on the farm. Some men who have had years of practical experience with sheep and have raised a flock in connection with other classes of live stock, declare that they have derived the largest and easiest income from sheep. From the standpoint of profit they consider: First, the small sum of money required for the establishment of a flock; second, the small expense incurred in



Southdown Ram.

building suitable shelter for sheep; third, the little care sheep require in the summer, during the farmer's busiest time; fourth, the extermination of weeds on the farm by the sheep; fifth, the enrichment of the soil on which the sheep graze by the even distribution of their manure, which is of much value to the land; sixth, that with present prices of wool a breeding ewe ought to pay for more than her keep and that her lamb or lambs are their net profit; and, seventh, that since the demand for them is ever growing stronger, mutton and wool are constantly increasing in value.—Wisconsin Bulletin 263.

BE CAUTIOUS WITH ALFALFA

Not Advisable to Feed Hay in Large Quantities to Brood Mares—Great Danger of Bloat.

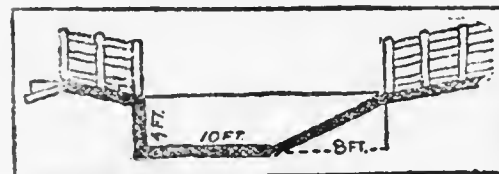
It is not well to feed alfalfa hay in too large quantities to brood mares, and this is a matter in which precaution should be taken. Horses tend to become bloated if allowed to overfeed on alfalfa hay, especially if the hay is in a more or less green stage. It is always advisable when alfalfa hay is to be fed to horses to allow the alfalfa in the field until well ma-

tured in horses is also of mares in late pregnancy. The danger of bloat is especially necessary in feeding alfalfa hay to brood mares. Good results have been obtained in feeding brood mares by allowing their alfalfa to one-third of roughage fed to other horses.

VAT OF CEMENT

Recommended by Wisconsin Experiment Station Made With Chute at Each End.

This is the cement constructed hog-dipping vat recommended by the Wisconsin experiment station. It has a chute at either end, and there is a return drain apron at the end where



Vat for Dipping Hogs.

the hogs come up out of the dip. By holding them on this incline for a few minutes a great deal of the dip is saved by running off them and into the vat. The vat proper is 16 inches wide at the bottom, 24 inches wide at the top and 4 feet deep. It is 10 feet long.

COLONY HOUSES NOT COSTLY

Material May Be Bought for Price Ranging From \$7.36 to \$17.43—Much Depends on Type.

According to the practical experience of the agricultural experiment station at Ames, a variety of colony houses of various types may be built at a cost, for material, ranging from \$7.36 to \$17.43, depending upon the type. In no case does the cost of labor and more than \$3.75 to the total cost. These colony houses have been used for a number of years at Ames. They have been successful by John M. Henson, who is in charge of the experimental work in animal husbandry. With Prof. J. B. Davidson, Mr. Henson has recently completed a bulletin which gives complete plans and specifications for six different types of movable houses. The publication may be secured without cost by writing to the Bulletin editor, Ames, Iowa, for it.

Patented Ox Tongue.

It is a good cold food or hot, six ingredients of butter or fat from cream, ground bones, crude mustard, one teaspoonful of mushroom catsup, red pepper.

Keep for a time and put it in a bowl with the butter or the fat from the tongue if any is left; season to taste. Rub the mixture, after it has been well pounded, through a fine sieve. Press into small pots, cover with clarified butter or lard; keep in a cool place.

TO PURIFY WATER

BLEACHING POWDER WILL KILL UNPLEASANT ODOR

Not a Hard Task, Nor Expensive, to Remove Disagreeable Smell From the Contents of Cistern, Says Prof. Newman.

If the cistern water has a disagreeable odor it can be made sweet and usable by treating with bleaching powder, according to P. J. Newman, assistant professor of chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The rain water as it comes from the roof is laden with microorganisms, which under the right temperature conditions, grow and multiply," said Professor Newman. "When summer rains are allowed to run into the cistern this ideal temperature is soon reached and the development of these organisms proceeds rapidly. The unpleasant odor is due mainly to the life processes and decay of the bacteria."

Bleaching powder, or calcium hypochlorite, can be purchased in any drug store at from 20 to 25 cents a pound. One-third to one-fourth of a pound is sufficient to treat 20 to 100 barrels of water.

The powder as it comes from the store is placed in a pail or any convenient receptacle, which is then filled with water. The mixture is stirred for a few minutes until no more of the powder will dissolve, and is allowed to settle. The mixture is then poured into the cistern.

Some of the powder will remain undissolved in the bottom of the pail. Pour in more water and repeat the process as many times as may be desired to dissolve all the powder.

Where possible it is preferable to add the water in the cistern while the bleaching mixture is being poured in. When used in the proportion indicated the powder is not in sufficient quantity to make the water unfit for use, nor is it dangerous in any way. It acts simply as a deodorizer and a germicide.

STRAW FOR FERTILITY

Practice of Burning Piles After Threshing Is Wasteful.

Soils in Many Sections Would Be Greatly Benefited by Addition of Fertilizing Constituents Present in Stalks.

From the time the prairies were first cultivated up to a year or so ago it was the general custom to burn the piles of straw which dotted the fields after the fall threshing. In fact, it is yet a very common practice and a very wasteful one.

It is an established fact that organic matter is essential for soil fertility. No one disputes the fact that the prairie soils are already rich in this essential element in many sections of the state. The addition of the fertilizing constituents which are present in the straw, therefore, adds to the fertility of the soil.

Hopkins of Illinois gives the value of straw for manure as approximately \$1.50 per ton. When straw is burned it is lost. It is a waste of money to burn it. The best method of handling straw is to feed it to stock and return the manure to the land. This is a double purpose—fodder and manure.

When fed to horses or cattle on a maintenance ration or those doing comparatively little work, oat straw is considered by Hensley's Dairyman to be from one-half to two-thirds the value of good clover and timothy hay. The manure from one ton of wheat straw is worth \$1.52, and that from a ton of oat straw is worth \$2.34. Thus the wastefulness of burning straw is evident.

When sufficient live stock is not kept, however, to use all of the straw in this way, the straw can be returned directly to the land. It may be spread and plowed under or used as a top dressing on grain or pasture.

QUALITY IS MOST ESSENTIAL

Greatest Profit Can Be Expected Only From Live Stock of the Very Highest Grade.

(By E. A. TROWBRIDGE) Quality becomes more essential to profit in live stock raising each season. When labor, land, and feed were cheap it was possible to realize a profit on live stock of an inferior grade, but with the present high cost of these production factors and a constant discrimination on the market against the "scrub," it has become evident that the greatest profit can be expected only from live stock of good quality. It may be possible for the feeder or dealer to make a profit on inferior live stock if he is able to buy it sufficiently cheap and sell quickly, but usually someone has not realized the greatest possible profit when a "scrub" goes to market. If it is not the feeder, it is the man who produced the animal.

Squab for the Invalid. A squab cooked according to these directions won't harm the sick stomach. Kill the squab; pluck it open; lay on a thick layer of salt and sprinkle over with salt and pepper. Cover with another buttered pan and steam until tender. Serve plain or with hot brown sauce.

To Improve Mashed. Add a little drop of salad oil to mashed food when it is being made. Not only will it improve the taste but it will keep it fresh for days.

All of the Egg. If you are making a cake which calls for only the whites of eggs, make cookies which call for yolks; they will keep and you will have cake sufficient to last for some time.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

We cannot stress the purpose of all the cabinet, but we can see the meaning in hours and days like these.

CHRISTMAS COOSE.

The coose has the right of way for the Christmas as well as New Year's feast where it is

feast where it is garnished with onions, roasted raisins and parsley. Hot orange juice is poured over it just as it is taken to the table. The secret of success with a coose is in its selection and in its preparation.

At this season of the year coose is in its prime. Choose one having a yellow bill, red being a sign of age. See that the white is fat and soft and the wings tender. A coose should hang several days before cooking. Scrub carefully with soda water and a small vegetable brush, after singeing, to remove every bit of soil on the skin. Rub inside with cold water and wipe with a cloth. Some thrifty housewives scrub a coose with soap and water, a process perfectly good in itself but careless cooks sometimes leave a taste of soap on the skin, a flavor which is not appreciated, especially in our latitudes.

Put the coose over the fire and steam until all the superfluous fat has been extracted, then remove and wipe dry, dredge with flour and stuff. Roast like a turkey, dredging and basting, allowing twenty minutes to the pound.

There are any number of stuffings for coose and each may select the kind which especially appeals to her.

Fill three white potatoes, wash them; chop three onions and cover with cold water, stir into the potatoes with a spoonful of butter; salt and pepper to taste, a tablespoonful of powdered sage; mix well and stuff the fowl with it.

Take equal parts of mashed potatoes and bread crumbs, season with butter, salt, pepper, onion, two hard-boiled eggs, chopped, and two tablespoonfuls of minced walnut meats, bind with the yolk of an egg and fill the coose.

The Norwegian cooks stuff a coose with chopped, tart apples and stewed prunes, and a most delicious filling it is.

Three plants of French chestnuts, boiled until tender, then peeled and mixed with two tablespoonfuls of butter, some parsley, chaffed, herbs and salt.

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Orchard Information

WHAT GYPSY MOTH LIVES ON

Caterpillars Must Have Some Delectable Food for Feeding Their Young.

THE GYPSY MOTH, a pest of orchards and gardens, is a very common insect. The caterpillars of this moth feed on a wide variety of plants, including many of our most valuable fruit trees. The caterpillars are very voracious and can do a great deal of damage to the trees if not kept under control. The best way to control them is to use a good insecticide, such as DDT or arsenic. It is important to apply the insecticide early in the season, before the caterpillars have done too much damage.



Female Laying Egg Cluster.

that the caterpillars in their first and second stages are not able to live on some of these plants even though they may feed on them in later stages of development. For instance, though the caterpillars in their later stages will feed upon pines, and have killed large areas of pine timber with hard wood in Massachusetts, they must have some deciduous foliage for food in their first and second larval stages. Considering the nature from this standpoint it seems quite possible to get on all other trees by having solid stands of pine or other conifers which, with only slight protection, may escape destruction. By the use of transparent or translucent material around the margins of such an area, little damage will result.

In slight infestations the insects are usually always found on old apple trees. They are partial to fruit trees, willow, cedar, poplar and rose, but when caterpillars are abundant, food becomes increasingly scarce and they will feed upon a great many different trees and plants.

All of the Egg. If you are making a cake which calls for only the whites of eggs, make cookies which call for yolks; they will keep and you will have cake sufficient to last for some time.

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BY OTTO A. ROTHERT

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